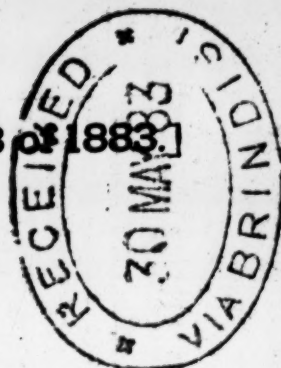


CONFIDENTIAL.]

No. 18



REPORT OF NATIVE PAPERS

FOR THE

Week ending the 28th April 1883.

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LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Number of subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.
	BENGALI.			
	Monthly.			
1	"Bhārat Shramajivī"	Calcutta	2,100	
	Fortnightly.			
2	"Bhārat Hitaishī"	Burrisal	.....	April 1883.
3	"Sansodhini"	Chittagong	600	
4	"Purva Pratidhwani"	Ditto	.....	
5	"Jātiya Suhrid"	Calcutta	.....	
6	"Tripurā Vartāvaha"	Comillah	.....	
	Weekly.			
7	"Ananda Bazar Patrikā"	Comillah	700	23rd April 1883.
8	"Arya Darpan"	Ditto	.....	27th ditto.
9	"Bangabāsi"	Ditto	.....	
10	"Bartābaha"	Pubna	.....	21st ditto.
11	"Bhārat Bandhu"	Calcutta	.....	21st ditto.
12	"Bhārat Mihir"	Mymensing	671	17th ditto.
13	"Bengal Advertiser"	Calcutta	2,000	
14	"Bardwān Sanjivani"	Burdwan	296	20th ditto.
15	"Chāruvartā"	Sherepore, Mymensing	.....	23rd ditto.
16	"Dacca Prakāsh"	Dacca	350	22nd ditto.
17	"Dūt"	Calcutta	.....	
18	"Education Gazette"	Hooghly	745	20th and 27th ditto.
19	"Grāmavartā Prakāshikā"	Comercolly	.....	21st ditto.
20	"Halisahar Prakāshikā"	Calcutta	.....	21st ditto.
21	"Hindu Ranjikā"	Beauleah, Rājshāhye...	200	25th ditto.
22	"Medinī"	Midnapore	.....	
23	"Murshidābād Patrikā"	Berhampore	487	
24	"Murshidābād Pratinidhi"	Ditto	.....	
25	"Navavibhākar"	Calcutta	850	23rd ditto.
26	"Paridarshak"	Sylhet	.....	22nd ditto.
27	"Prajā Bandhu"	Chandernagore	.....	24th ditto.
28	"Pratikār"	Berhampore	275	20th ditto.

No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Number of subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.
BENGALI—concluded.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
29	"Rajshahye Samvād"	Beauleah ...	.....	19th and 26th April 1883.
30	"Rungpore Dik Prakāsh"	Kakiniā, Rungpore ...	250	22nd April 1883.
31	"Sādhārānī"	Chinsurah ...	500	25th ditto.
32	"Sahachar"	Calcutta ...	500	23rd ditto.
33	"Samaya"	Ditto ...	.....	23rd ditto.
34	"Som Prakāsh"	Changripottā, 24-Perghs. ...	.....	23rd ditto.
35	"Sudhākar"	Mymensing ...	.....	21st ditto.
36	"Sulabha Samāchār"	Calcutta ...	4,000	
37	"Srihatta Prakāsh"	Sylhet ...	440	
<i>Daily.</i>				
38	"Samvād Prabhākar"	Calcutta ...	700	20th to 26th April 1883.
39	"Samvād Purnachandrodaya"	Ditto ...	300	21st to 26th ditto.
40	"Samachār Chandrikā"	Ditto ...	625	20th to 26th ditto.
41	"Banga Vidyā Prakāshikā"	Ditto ...	500	
42	"Prabhātī"	Ditto ...	.....	21st to 26th ditto.
43	"Samāchār Sudhābarsan"	Ditto ...	.....	
ENGLISH AND URDU.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
44	"Urdu Guide"	Calcutta ...	365	21st April 1883.
HINDI.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
45	"Bhārat Mitra"	Calcutta ...	500	26th ditto.
46	"Sār Sudhānidhi"	Ditto ...	200	23rd ditto.
47	"Uchit Baktā"	Ditto ...	.....	21st ditto.
PERSIAN.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
48	"Jām-Jahān-numā"	Calcutta ...	250	20th ditto.
URDU.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
49	"Akhhār-i-Darussaltanat"	Calcutta ...	.....	
<i>Bi-Weekly.</i>				
50	"Amir-ul-Akhhār"	Calcutta ...	.....	
ASSAMESE.				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
51	"Assam Vilāsini"	Sibsagar ...	.....	
URIYA.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
52	"Utkal Dīpikā"	Cuttack ...	200	12th ditto.
53	"Utkal Darpan"	Balasore ...	160	9th ditto.
54	"Balasore Samvad Vāhikā"	Ditto ...	125	
55	"Purnsottam Patrikā"	Pooree ...	.....	
<i>Fortnightly.</i>				
56	"Mayurbhunj Pākshik Pātrikā"	Mayurbhunj ...	.....	
HINDI.				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
57	"Kshatriya Patrikā"	Patna ...	.....	

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION.

BHARAT MIHIR,
April 17th, 1893.

The *Bhārat Mihir*, of the 17th April, contains a long article, headed "Retrospect of the last Bengali year," from which we extract the following observations:—After many and protracted troubles

Retrospect of the last Bengali year.
Lord Ripon's rule.

there has been peace for the last two years. India was threatened with dangers from different quarters all at once. The memory of the terrific aspect which Imperialism assumed towards the close of Lord Lytton's rule, of the dreadful person who filled the Viceregal office, and of the revolutionary changes which marked the public administration, yet sends a thrill of horror through the heart. India was anxiously waiting to be released from the iron grasp of Lord Lytton. She has now gained peace. Lord Ripon's administration, besides conferring benefits upon India, is binding her to England in bonds of firm friendship. It would be difficult to say what the effect of continuing in India an administrative policy like that of Lord Lytton for another ten years would have been. Those that find a pleasure in witnessing great popular upheavals like the Sepoy Mutiny might indeed sneer at Lord Ripon's administrative policy because of its mildness. But India does not desire to witness a recurrence of those dreadful scenes. Confidence has now begotten confidence, and through the unprecedented administrative skill of Lord Ripon the people of India have come to forget that they are a subject and conquered race. One does not remember such contented spirit as prevailed last year.

2. A correspondent of the *Rungpore Dikprakas*, of the 19th April, dwells at length on the miserable state of the road leading to Govindagunge. This road, of which a few remains only are visible here and there, is scarcely passable on account of dust. It is besides dangerous to travellers owing to its being infested with poisonous snakes. The writer regrets that Government should have taken no notice of these matters.

RUNGPORE DIK
PRAKASH,
April 19th, 1893.

3. The *Prabhāti*, of the 21st April, thus alludes to the working of the scheme of Self-Government in the Central Provinces:—That the new scheme has been set agoing in the Central Provinces is due to the circumstance that the Self-Government Act for those provinces was passed by the Indian Legislative Council; that that Council lacks men like Messrs. Dampier and Munro; and that the attitude of the Chief Commissioner of those provinces towards the new scheme was friendly. Everywhere but in Bengal the prospects of the new policy are hopeful. In Bengal people have doubts as to whether it will work successfully. Here the public have every reason to believe that the Lieutenant-Governor is secretly opposed to it, as indeed to every other scheme framed by Lord Ripon's administration. Though Mr. Thompson, when he first took charge of his office, declared his readiness to support the policy of Lord Ripon, yet his subsequent actions have not been in harmony with his professions. The fact is the Criminal Procedure Code Amendment Bill has converted him from a friend into an enemy of Lord Ripon's administration. Again, it is doubtful whether the Magistrates here will easily consent to part with their power. The fact is that, if His Honor is really opposed to the new scheme, then Bengal will have to go without local self-government.

PRABHATI,
April 21st, 1893.

4. The *Paridarshak*, of the 22nd April, thus refers to the probable effect of the agitation that is being made against the Criminal Procedure Code Amendment Bill:—The effect of the agitation will,

PARIDARSHAK,
April 22nd, 1893.

Anglo-Indian agitation against the Native Jurisdiction Bill.

in the place first, be to make the withdrawal of the Bill on the part of Government an impossibility. A measure which has been undertaken after protracted inquiries and anxious deliberation will not, it is certain, be abandoned merely in deference to the unreasonable clamour of a powerful minority. Government could adopt that course and yet preserve its dignity if the agitation against the Bill had been less violent; but as it is, the measure must be passed into law. This is good. Another beneficial effect of the agitation will be this, that henceforth the intense dislike which the people of this country feel for Europeans of the type of Messrs. Keswick, Branson, and others who hate them will be confined to those Europeans only, and not extend to Government. Hitherto in the mofussil all Europeans, even the tea-planters, have been looked upon as Government officers, and the unpopularity caused by their highhanded acts has in some measure extended to Government also. This will no longer be the case, inasmuch as by their strong opposition to Government in the matter of the Native Jurisdiction Bill they have shown themselves to be quite a different body of men, holding views antagonistic to those of Government. As a consequence of this, any attacks that may be made in native newspapers upon non-official Europeans will not any longer lay the writers open to the charge of disloyalty—a charge which these Europeans, identifying themselves with the Government, have brought against native journalists, whenever they have found themselves criticized unfavourably.

SADHARANI,
April 22nd, 1883.

5. Referring to the recent settlements made by Government in the Cuttack Khas Mehals, the *Sādhārani*, of the 22nd April, remarks as follows:—These settle-

ments bring to light the fact that on an average the rents of these khas mehals have been increased to four times the former amount. In many individual instances rents have been enhanced 20 to 25 times. That ryots have suffered by these enhancements it is needless to say. It is to be regretted that the Deputy Collector in charge of the settlement operations and the Sub-Deputies under him do not seem able to realize the hardship thus caused to the ryot, otherwise they would have explained the matter to Government, and thus saved the ryots from their present misfortune. It is impossible for the ryots of private zemindars to obtain protection against undue enhancements so long as Government continues to treat the khas mehal ryots in this manner. It would not be out of place here to remind the Government that the end of that charity is not very hopeful which does not begin at home.

SADHARANI.

6. In corroboration of what appeared in the paper in a former issue about the management of cattle pounds by private parties, a correspondent writes from Janai to say that, in the village of Janai, several boys have turned professional cow-stealers. These boys have become so bold that they even take away tethered cattle to the pound. The matter has been brought to the notice of the local authorities, but they have not yet done anything towards putting an end to it.

SADHARANI.

7. A correspondent of the same paper complains of the acts of highhandedness committed by Mr. Moseley of Berhampore. That this man has been allowed to persist in his highhanded course is due to Mr. Thompson's undue partiality towards Englishmen. To mention one of his numerous acts of highhandedness: At the recent durbar a programme was distributed requiring the native gentlemen present to stand up during the delivery of His Honor's address; but Roy Dhanput Bahadur, not understanding the meaning of the programme, did not rise from his seat while the address was being delivered. On noting this Mr. Moseley asked the Roy

Mr. Moseley, Magistrate of Berhampore.

Bahadur why he remained sitting. Not content with asking this question he has since called for an explanation from the Roy Bahadur, through the Commissioner of the division. Now, what does this mean :—A Maharajah will stand up, while an Andrew will remain sitting? If Lord Ripon takes no notice of Mr. Moseley, the honor of the people will be at stake.

8. The *Dacca Prakās*, of the 22nd April, contains the following observations on the Calcutta High Court :—

DACCA PRAKASH,
April 22nd, 1883.

The Calcutta High Court.

The Calcutta High Court of the present day can hardly be said to be what it was some time ago. To begin with, the present Chief Justice, Sir Richard Garth, has not yet given the public any proof of his legal acumen. He has very little patience. At times he gives indications of his dislike for the Bengali. As an instance of his partiality towards Englishmen may be mentioned his interference in the Branson affair. Then comes Mr. Norris. This great man, though a newcomer to this country, apparently thinks he has experience enough of the country to enable him to speak of natives as liars, cheats, &c. This man is like a burning fire. Another like him has never been seen in the High Court. He gets annoyed even at the noise of a needle fall. The Almighty and the Indian Law Reports know something of his skill in deciding cases. He also is ready to risk his life for Mr. Branson. As for Messrs. Field and Cunningham, everybody is aware of their judicial calmness. Regarding the judicial ability of Messrs. MacDonnell and Prinsep, it would be sufficient to say that their Lordships consider it dangerous to sit in judgment alone. Mr. Maclean is well-known to the public by his work at Alipore. Mr. Broughton can collect decisions of the Court and publish them in book-form. As a barrister he has never been able to gain fame. Mr. Pigot, drawing a small salary, gets through his daily business somehow. Thus it has come to pass that everybody now builds his hope on Mr. O'Kinealy and on Justice Mittra.

9. Referring to the opposition of the *padrees* against the Rurk, resolution, the *Prabhāti*, of the 23rd April,

PRABHATI,
April 23rd, 1883.

The Rurki Resolution.

remarks that Lord Ripon, by granting the prayer made by Archdeacon Baly, for maintaining a separate educational establishment for Eurasians, has fallen into an error. But for his granting the unreasonable request of the Archdeacon, the *padrees* could not have come forward with their petition against the resolution. So far as the Rurki Resolution is concerned, the proper course for Government to take is to throw open the advantages of the Rurki College to natives alone, and to reserve the Cooper's Hill College for the special benefit of Englishmen and Eurasians. As the case now stands, all natives, except those of the North-Western Provinces, are excluded from the advantages of the Rurki College. The fact is that the present resolution which recognizes the claims of a certain class of native students turned out the Rurki College is only a means of partially repairing the injustice done to the natives by the establishment of the Cooper's Hill College.

10. The same paper blames Mr. Thompson for overruling the claims of an able and experienced native officer to officiate for Mr. Buckland, the

PRABHATI.

Mr. Thompson.

Magistrate of Howrah. Another instance in which the claim of a native has been similarly overlooked has occurred at Serampore.

11. The *Sambād Prabhākar*, of the 23rd April, thinks that schools should be held in the morning during the hot season in Bengal, as in the North-Western

SAMBAD
PRABHAKAR,
April 23rd, 1883.

Morning schools.

Provinces. It is hoped that the Director of Public Instruction will take notice of the matter.

NAVAVIBHAKAR,
April 23rd, 1883.

12. We extract the following observations from an article in the *Navavibhakar*, of the 23rd April, headed "Lord Ripon's ill-luck":—It is no wonder

that Lord Ripon has become unpopular with a section of the Anglo-Indian community. The intense self-seeking spirit which characterizes Anglo-Indians has so much tainted the Indian administration, that any ruler who would attempt any reforms in that administration must needs incur their displeasure. Indeed, every ruler who is honest and well-meaning becomes unpopular with Anglo-Indians. The interests of these men being closely bound up with the tainted administrative policy followed in this country, Lord Ripon's reforming zeal, it is feared, may injure those interests. It is therefore no wonder that Lord Ripon has incurred their displeasure, and is charged with unduly favouring the natives of this country. The Roorkee resolution, for which Lord Ripon is not responsible, is referred to as an instance in point. But, as a matter of fact, the resolution in question does not overlook the interests of Europeans in India. The Roorkee College was established for the purpose of imparting the requisite engineering training to the natives of the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab, and no honest person can reasonably blame Government for that. And yet when Government lays down in the resolution under notice that, in case any qualified native of those provinces is not available, Europeans, and not natives of Bombay, Madras and Bengal, can be employed in the Public Works Department, is it not really a favour shown to Europeans? The standard of the Entrance examination for candidates for admission into that college has been lowered for the benefit of Europeans and Eurasians. The successful European and Eurasian students of the Madras, the Poona, and the Seepore Engineering Colleges are provided with employment by Government. Are not these advantages enjoyed by Europeans and Eurasians? And yet Lord Ripon is blamed for favouring the native. But His Excellency can well afford to bear this blame. If a noble ruler like him shrinks from the performance of his duty for fear of incurring the displeasure of a few lowminded Europeans, the people of India will really have nothing to hope.

NAVAVIBHAKAR.

13. The same paper observes in reference to the advantages resulting from the employment of native drivers on certain Indian railways that they should be employed on all the lines. The Eastern Bengal Railway has not one native driver in its service, the reason being that the Agent, Mr. Prestage, strongly dislikes natives. Now that the lease of the Eastern Bengal Railway Company is about to expire, it behoves Government to take over the management of this line in its own hands. If a new lease is granted, Government should, before granting it, adopt measures for the removal of the abuses and inconveniences which now exist on this line. While on this subject of railways the Editor would direct the attention of Government to the desirability of providing for the education of the children of native employes of the different railway companies in a manner similar to that in which provision has been made for the education of the children of European and Eurasian employes.

SOM PRAKASH,
April 23rd, 1883.

14. The *Som Prakash*, of the 23rd April, thinks that the chances of the Native Jurisdiction Bill becoming law are indeed few. In the first place, if the subject is referred to Parliament, the decision of that body is likely to be adverse the measure, because Englishmen override all principles of justice when their own interests are concerned. Then, again, Lord Ripon having incurred unpopularity with Anglo-Indians might be recalled. The ladies' opposition, again, will have a most unfavourable effect as regards the passing of the Bill, inasmuch as the British nation respect women more than they respect justice. And another

consideration is that the Christian missionaries in this country, who are strongly opposed to wrong, have not yet protested against the doings of Anglo-Indians in connection with Mr. Ilbert's Bill.

15. The *Ananda Bazar Patriká*, of the 23rd April, contains a long article, headed "Last Year." In reviewing the chief public measures of last year the Editor

Last year : a review.

observes that the practice of writing reviews of the events of past years is quite unnecessary in this country, where there are no political parties or parliaments. There are, indeed, changes made in the *personnel* of the administration, but the policy of the administration is not changed. The out-still system which was introduced by Sir Ashley Eden, a man devoid of all religious principles, and the introduction of which has had the effect of deluging the country with liquor, is continued and actively supported by the present Lieutenant-Governor, who is a devout Christian. Sir John Strachey's license tax is continued by Major Baring. The cost of the Kabul war was thrown upon India by the Conservatives; that of the Egyptian war by the Liberals.

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
April 26th, 1883.

16. Referring to an article published in the *Indian Daily News*, of the 25th April, wherein an attempt was made

Lord Ripon and the *Indian Daily News*.

by the Editor to prove that Lord Ripon is unpopular with natives, the *Prabháti*, of the 26th April, observes:—The writer has contradicted himself by saying that the only class of natives with which His Excellency is popular is the English-knowing one. Now, these men are the natural leaders of the people at the present time, and when they like the Viceroy, the people cannot but do the same. The fact is, as the Editor of the *Daily News* is well aware, that His Excellency is highly popular with every class of natives. The Editor of the *Daily News* attributes the supposed unpopularity of the Viceroy to his non-abolition of the license tax and of the export duty on rice. To this it may be replied, that natives like the Viceroy because they know that, though, as in above instances, His Excellency has fallen into errors, yet these errors have proceeded from the best of intentions. Zemindars have some reason to be dissatisfied with Lord Ripon, and no doubt they are so to some extent. But, then, this partial dissatisfaction need not mislead anybody. It would not be out of place here to remark that the mouth-piece of the zemindars has no distrust of His Excellency's policy.

PRABHATI,
April 26th, 1883.

17. The *Purusottam Patriká*, of the 9th April, notices two cases which are *sub-judice* of highhandedness on the part of police constables. In the first case a

Highhandedness of police constables.

certain constable is charged with having outraged the modesty of a female convict while she was being removed from the Court to the jail; and in the second, another constable is charged with having assaulted a fish woman.

PURUSOTTAM
PATRIKA,
April 9th, 1883.

18. The same paper contains an article on "Khoorda." The writer dwells at length on the unsatisfactory condition of the two middle class English schools in the Khoorda Khas Mehals, and asks Government to look after them. The schools should be raised to the status of higher English institutions.

Schools in the Khoorda Khas Mehals.

PURUSOTTAM
PATRIKA.

19. A correspondent of the *Balasore Sambad Bahiká*, of the 12th April, refers to the efforts that are being made by the inhabitants to have a sub-post office established at Bhagrae, in the jurisdiction of Baliapal thana. The writer adds that, notwithstanding their repeated representations on the subject to the local authorities, nothing practical has yet been done, and gives statistics to show that the establishment of a sub-post office in the locality has become a necessity.

BALASORE SAMBAD
BAHIKA,
April 12th, 1883.

RAJKRISHNA MUKHOPADHYAYA, M.A. & B.L.,
Bengali Translator.

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,
The 28th April 1883.

